



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

beauty of the thing: Indeed, if I was never to come near a building, and to view it alwaies at such a distance, this might be excused as to me: and so in Artificial things, as in Pictures and Carvings to be seen on high: but yet, in my opinion, 'tis but an excuse of laziness to tell me such and such rude dashes will have a marvelous effect at a distance; as though things Painted or Carved to adorn our comparratively low Roomes were distanced; And this Noble Art, in my opinion, has of late in nothing suffered so much with us, as in admitting of this vile excuse; where, as indeed, what is well done, and most exactly finished in the most minute parts of a thing Painted, I am sure if it please me near the eye, it will never displease me at a distance.

2. *Some probable thoughts of the VWhite
ness of the Chyle, and what it is after it
is conveyed within the Arteries.* By the
Learned *Martin Lister* Esq;

1. **I**N the digestion of meat in the stomach, there is made a separation or solution of Urinous Salts; no otherwise than in the rotting of Plants or Animals.
2. The *Chyle* is highly impregnated with this Urinous Salt.
3. The *Whiteness* of the *Chyle* is from the Fermentation it has from its mixture with Urinous Salts, and that if diluted with fair water, it is wholly deprived of that colour, the Fermentation ceasing.
4. The Salt *Chyle* is conveyed into the Venal blood, and with it enters the heart; and it is thence thrown out again *Chyle*, as it comes in, by a continual pulsation, into the *Arteries*.

5. That

5. That as oft as it enters the *Emulgent Arteries*, it there leaves behind it part of its Salinous liquor or Urine, and consequently abates of its colour.
6. That when sufficiently freed of its Urinous Salt, it becomes a *Lympha*; which we think nothing else, but the residue of the *Chyle*, not yet made into the nature of blood, as not sufficiently deparated of its saline particles.
7. That probably it circulates long under the nature of a *Lympha*, often visiting all the parts of the body by the *Arteries*, and returning again to the *Heart*, partly by its own vessels, and partly by the veins.
8. That in defect of *Chyle* (for we cannot constantly feed) nature continually supplies the mass of blood with the *Lympha*, or old *Chyle*.
9. That upon every supply of fresh *Chyle*, much of the old stock, or *Lympha* is (according to the necessity of parts) converted into this or that use, and not till then.
10. That there is ever more *Lympha* in the mass of blood, than there is need of for the diluting of it. The arterial blood (be the animal never so much exhausted by hunger) alwaies parting with some, upon extravasation and coagulation.
11. In the coagulation of extravasated blood, there is no precipitation of parts, as in *curdled Milk*, &c. for if the *Chyle* be freshly distributed into the mass of blood, it will again separate it self, as it will from water; and in like manner it is with the *Lympha* or old *Chyle*, neither of them being as yet any essential part of the blood.
12. The venal and arterial blood have probably both a like quantity of *Lympha* to dilute them; but the arterial in coagulating involves within its *crassamentum* more than the venal: the reason may be, for that the arterial is fuller of air, which rarifies and renders the arterial *crassamentum* more porous, and capacious of lodging the *Lympha*; which yet as it subsides by long standing, parts

parts with more and more *Lympha* daily.

13. The great instrument of the circulation of the blood is the *Systole*, or vibration of the heart, which yet would not be sufficient from hindring the coagulation of the blood, without a continual supply of *Lympha* to dilute it.
-

An Exact Account of the Three late Conjunctions of Saturn and Jupiter, (within the space or less than seven months according to accurate Observations) viz. Octob. 14. 82, &c. Together with an Account of what other Conjunctions of them there happened for more than 100: years last; beginning at the year 1563: And a Table Computed whereby to make an Estimate of what other Conjunctions have happened for the time past, or that will happen for the time to come. All by J. F. Astron. Reg. & R. S. S.

WHilst the Common People have admired to see the two Superior Planets *Sa'urn* and *Jupiter* continue so near each other the whole year, and our Astrologers have affrighted them with fearful Predictions of direful events to succede this appearance, the
more